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SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1905.

Circulation During July.
W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	101,730	17.....	101,730
2 (Sunday).....	101,730	18.....	101,730
3.....	101,730	19.....	101,730
4.....	101,730	20.....	101,730
5.....	101,730	21.....	101,730
6.....	101,730	22.....	101,730
7.....	101,730	23 (Sunday).....	101,730
8.....	101,730	24.....	101,730
9 (Sunday).....	101,730	25.....	101,730
10.....	101,730	26.....	101,730
11.....	101,730	27.....	101,730
12.....	101,730	28.....	101,730
13.....	101,730	29.....	101,730
14.....	101,730	30 (Sunday).....	101,730
15.....	101,730	31.....	101,730
16 (Sunday).....	101,730		
Total for the month.....	3,351,900		

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....6,124
Net number distributed.....3,345,776
Average daily distribution.....108,249

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 120 per cent.
W. B. CARR.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of July.
W. O. SOMMERFIELD.
My term expires July 26, 1905.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.
The completion of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the southern end of Mexico, suggests the question why this route for inter-oceanic traffic was not long ago preferred to the railroad route by the Isthmus of Panama. It is true that the Tehuantepec road is 180 miles long, while that at Panama is only about forty, but the sea distance from our Atlantic and Gulf ports is vastly less, and after bulk is once broken the additional mileage of the land haul is not a heavy item in the cost of transportation.

It was at Tehuantepec that Captain James B. Eads once proposed to build a railroad the like of which has never yet been made—a road of many tracks and enormously heavy rolling stock to which ships fully loaded might be lifted and transported across the Isthmus. His enterprise, if entirely successful, would, in great measure, have done away with the necessity for a ship canal at Panama.

If such a road be an impossibility of engineering and if Tehuantepec be impossible as a route for a canal, which is not yet demonstrated, it cannot be questioned that Eads picked the best route for the traffic of the Mississippi Valley with California and the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America, so long as a bulk must be broken for a short land haul.

In order to reach Tehuantepec, vessels from our Gulf ports need not pass the Yucatan channel and call the greater part of the Caribbean Sea, as they must to arrive at Panama. They have only to cross the Gulf to the Bay of Campeche, at a great saving of time, and coal and comfort.

When the harbor works at each end of the new road are completed, which is promised within a year, the Tehuantepec route ought to prove a good promoter of trade for St. Louis, New Orleans and other cities of the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf coast.

PANTS AND PRESIDENTS.
"A woman President? Why not?" exclaimed the chivalrous Mr. Justice Brewer in the course of some platform remarks at Bryn Mawr. So he it. Let us remove the bandage from Justice's eyes, clothe her in her right mind and some bifurcated apparel and a plug hat, put a big stick in her hand and set her on the throne; but pay particular attention to the detail of the bifurcated apparel.

The presidency is, after all, largely a question of pants and of who shall wear them. The President must wear the pants of the nation. Woman's long experience in those borrowed habiliments which signify her practical rulership of the family and of man in general amply qualifies her for the high executive post.

In the present state of our institutions we especially require somebody who can and will wear the pants of Congress and make it stand round. The incumbent has been directed by the insubordinate body and the garments of authority are vacant, hanging over the back fence, as it were, and waiting for the boss. The invitation is open.

On the other hand, there is the Supreme Court, which, by the way, dresses appropriately in long robes, and is the appellate creature of Presidents. A lady President could fill it up with female jurists. If she could, without altering its essential make-up, she would more likely, however, bestow her appointments on the handsomer members of the opposite sex, relying upon her easier management of the beings whose pants she already figuratively wears, and having in mind the constitutional infirmity of female members ever to agree about anything.

So that, upon the whole, Mr. Justice Brewer's suggestion is eminently appropriate and practical. A woman President would fit into the trigonometric scheme of Federal Government and the bifurcated

pattern of executive authority precisely as it they had been made to order for her.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE LAKES.

A party of Illinois Congressmen and others have it in mind to board a gasoline launch early in the fall and make a trip over the route of the proposed waterway by which Chicago hopes to get ship navigation through the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. Congressman Madden, an enthusiastic advocate of the enterprise, estimates the cost of canal, locks and dams sufficient to provide good navigation from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi at not more than \$35,000,000. This estimate seems a liberal one.

There are no engineering difficulties in the way of a deep-water canal giving the lake an outlet into the Illinois River, which geologists find reason for believing was once its natural outlet. The waters of the lake are separated from the sources of the river only by low-lying beds of sand and clay in which are found shells of fresh-water fish such as now live in the lake, indicating a comparatively recent upheaval of the lake's bottom at that point by which its waters were shut out of their ancient southward course.

The theory that the lake once discharged its waters into the Illinois is further supported by the great capacity of the channel in which the Illinois River flows, much greater than the present volume of the stream and indicating that it was once washed by a mighty river. So, if Lake Michigan is turned into the Illinois River by a ship canal, it will simply be getting back into its old outfit.

Marquette and Joliet in 1673, and a few years later La Salle, took advantage of the fact that the watershed between the streams which flow into the lake and those which form the headwaters of the Illinois is of trifling width. To get their canoes from the lake into the river a portage of only two or three miles was necessary. Connection by ship canal would, of course, need to be much longer, but making a canal through that sand and clay would be neither difficult nor costly.

If this canal is ever dug there will remain the problem of river navigation, deep water in the river below the mouth of the Illinois being as necessary to give the Mississippi Valley the full benefits of the Panama Canal as to open a gateway route for traffic from the lakes. At the coming season it will be timely for valley interests to impress upon Congress the need for better navigation in Western waterways.

BIRDS AND OTHER THINGS.

One of the most interesting experiences of the naturalists of the Challenger Expedition was the discovery of tame birds on certain islands. They had never seen man, so did not recognize him as an enemy, and some of them would alight on a man or his gun as they would on a tree. Others, when the men attempted to shoot, ran toward the marksmen, crying them with the liveliest curiosity, completely disarming the explorers, who were obliged to kill some of them, much against their will, as specimens.

The most remarkable experiences these naturalists had were in Kerguelen Land, Heard Island, and other places in the so-called "penguin cities," where the birds displayed no fear; on the contrary, attacked the men so viciously that they were forced to beat them aside with clubs, and several dogs were killed by the ferocious throng. In shooting some birds it was necessary to rush to them, or a certain gull which ignored them would dash at and seize the dead bird and make off with it before the men or their dogs could pick it up; and then if disappointed in its prey the marauder would dash at the hats of the men.

The young humming-birds—grotesque, absurd little creatures, appearing more like some odd insect—are the tamest of all birds, when, owing to their structure, one might think them the wildest. "I have found it necessary," says Mr. Charles F. Holder, "to take several of these humming-birds under protection, and in nearly every instance it was when they were almost flogged and ready to fly. When I first appeared they exhibited no fear, in fact, greeted me after their fashion, sitting on the edge of the nest and eying me complacently and mandating to be fed." Mr. Holder goes on to relate his experiences with birds and to illustrate the tameness of wild birds. His illustrated article will be presented to readers of The Republic's Magazine next Sunday.

There are many exceptional features in next Sunday's Magazine. Baron Kaneko, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Justice in the Mikado's Cabinet, who is already well known to Americans generally, has prepared for Magazine readers an article entitled "East and West," being a study of Japan's new place in world relations. This article comes by way of reply to Doctor Ash-novad's article in the Magazine of July 23, in which the latter viewed Japanese influence as a menace. "Japan owes to America," Baron Kaneko says, "a debt of gratitude which is imposed on every Japanese child, and which will forever be a record of our national history."

The leading short story of this issue is an unusual tale by B. Fletcher Robinson, one of the best of the English short-story writers, who collaborated with Conan Doyle on "The Hound of the Baskervilles" and other works.

Sewell Ford, whose "Horse Nine" and other tales have put him in the front rank of the fictionists, is represented by "Toover," a dog story which is humanly interesting.

Clara Morris has a good story about birds. Kate M. Cleary, a woman of marked ability, recently deceased, is represented by "The Beggaring Mrs. Marr," one of the last stories she wrote. It is a bright and cheery little episode of a suburban town in the winter time, and turns upon the advent of a stylish little widow who disrupts serenity until it is discovered that she is the half-sister of the eligible beau who is the object of local jealousy.

"The Other Mister Brown" is a diverting little love tale, the record of a harmless flirtation with a pretty ending, written by Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg. Will M. Clemens tells of the tributes which the white men and women of America have erected to the memory of famous Indians such as Seattle, Red Jacket, Comstock, Kekuk, Miantonomah, Uncas, Tomo-Chi-Chi and Simon Pokagon. Incidentally Mr. Clemens tells some good Indian stories. Don't overlook next Sunday's Magazine, for it is a high-class production from cover to cover. It goes without extra charge to every reader of the regular Sunday Republic.

OLD SOBERSIDES.

Missouri sits on the lid and is amused at Kansas. Governor Hoch submits that Kansas has almost the least percentage of illiteracy to be found among the States, but he tends to prove by the same statement that Kansas has the least humor. Governor Hoch ought to go over and play horseshoes with Governor Mickey for a few days and get out from under the blighting influence of Carrie Nation; or if he can't find it convenient to leave home he might probably call over his brother editor, William Allen

White, and find out what the matter with Kansas.

Kansas is a color proposition from more than one point of view, as represented by Governor Hoch and others. The State is highly esteemed for its prohibition stand, but the tragic outcome of its attitude toward the well-meaning Mr. Jerome, who smokes cigarettes and is guilty of pleasanties, adds nothing to its dignity or the value of the principles for which it stands. Mr. Jerome is provincial, of course. He hails from New York, where they don't know much about American or American customs; but the provincialism which can't take a joke is almost as narrow. If Mr. Jerome was to blame for joking, some of the blame lay in misjudging his audience which misjudged him. He assumed that Kansas partook of the breezy humor characteristic of the West generally, and his mistake reflects on the State as well.

Mr. Jerome wasn't quite joking when he made a fling or two at Folk's way of doing things in Missouri, but indulged in what he thought was philosophical criticism. But he had nothing to be jealous about in Kansas; no obstacle to his ambitions, no possible rivalry in a Republican Governor. And it is too bad that the State which perpetrated Sockless Jerry and bred up "Ironquill" couldn't keep its temper in the face of harmless persiflage. "Some people in the East get the idea that Kansas is altogether rustic," says Mr. Hoch by way of retort. The temper and tone of the estimable Governor will not go far toward removing the false impression. If the potatoes don't grow small in Kansas, why be sensitive about it? If Kansas is not altogether rustic, why cultivate rusticity?

As a matter of fact Kansas has just a suggestion of rusticity, just a faint tint of the rubricity of the robe about the gills, a brash and bronzy bacillity, so to speak, associated with red stubble on the neck. Kansas originated the "rube." If you please, cradled and developed the rube statesmanship of the nation. Now the rusticity of Kansas is not altogether of that virtuous pastoral quality imparted by the proud sun, but, and to say, partakes slightly of the bad stimulants dispensed at blind tigers, to which Mr. Jerome was alluding delicately and through a veil. While doing his level best at suppression the State ought to be good-natured about it. There is no use heightening the color by an indulgence of spleen. Kansas may well learn a lesson from Missouri, which shows its good humor by the very fact that while enforcing the law it terms it "the lid." Missouri smiles pleasantly while it sits tight on the lid. Kansas has several lessons to learn.

Experts agree that there will be no great difficulty in digging the Panama Canal. It will be the duty of Congress in the coming session to appropriate money for the work. But there are many preliminaries to be arranged before the steam shovels can begin making the dirt fly. Transportation for the dirt after it is dug is still lacking. Houses must be built for laborers and the sanitation of the Isthmus is still incomplete. Too much time has been wasted in neglect of these preparations. Let us get at it and dig the ditch.

The tunnels and secret passages discovered in nanking over Samuel J. Tilden's old Grammarly Park residence may have been built to enable the Count-out President to dodge the Republican returning boards of 1876 and the Electoral Commission of 1877.

RECENT COMMENT

Admiral Ensign's Description of the Fight.

Leslie's Weekly.
By the middle of the afternoon we had concentrated our entire fleet and had placed the transports well in the rear. The Japanese came down from the north, and we both maneuvered for position. Within a very few moments the Japanese opened fire from one of their leading battleships and the long-expected sea fight was on in reality, while we all felt morally certain that we would have a easy victory. Within a few moments everything was a thunderous roar, and the air was filled with a flying mass of screaming shot and shell, and we had to work upon our own judgment, as the smoke was so dense it was impossible to read the signals from the flagship. Shortly after the fight began we discovered one of those little dark crafts steaming full speed toward us. Our entire secondary batteries were turned upon her, and the sea became a seething mass, the pitched forward and went down within a very short time. But the Japanese apparently were determined to have revenge, for they concentrated their fire upon us. A twelve-inch projectile entered the Oleg forward and exploded, killing everyone on the deck and silencing the forward batteries.

Seeing that my ship was totally disabled, I signaled to my squadron to break through the line and run for safety. As I turned I saw Admiral Rostetzky's flagship list over and begin to sink, while all of the remaining ships covered her by turning back. A torpedo boat shot out alongside the sinking ship, and the Admiral transferred his flag to the torpedo boat. As the darkness grew upon us we became bewildered, and could not tell whether we were firing upon Japanese or our own ships, and to my great surprise, I discovered that the Japanese had sailed to the mouth, and we were completely surrounded. So I put about with my disabled ships and sailed for several hours to the north, when again we encountered them. With a few moments' supply was almost exhausted, and there were many dead and wounded on board, I put about and steamed south until I reached the north of the Philippines, and then determined to steam on to the port of Manila and get relief for my wounded.

Two-thirds of the Aurora's ship's company of 260 men were killed and wounded, and I stood upon her decks surrounded by all kinds of wreckage, of bent and twisted iron, and the indications of a terrible fire. Here and there dark red spots upon the sea, work and on the decks, designating the life blood of some poor unfortunate who a brief time before was strong in body and mind, with life looming before him full of promise. It is in the presence of such terrible struggles, visible about you, that the tongue is tied, that the head drops forward, and your eyes rest on the deck in front of you, while you realize to the full the significance of the saying, that "war is hell."

Mount Weather Station.

Philadelphia Press.
It must be remembered in connection with the establishment of the observatory that the public and Congress have been informed of what was going on for several years past through public statement and annual reports. All scientific men know that we have reached the end of usefulness in the collection of weather data through the ordinary channels. It is to the credit of Professor Moore that he saw that the scientific machinery of his bureau would become less and less efficient as the years went on unless there was some one central point at which the observations of what was going on in the atmosphere could be made. It is true scientific men could be devised to carry on certain of these investigations in the cities; but other phenomena, such as those relating to magnetism and electricity, and particularly a careful survey of solar physics, call for an observatory remote from cities and industrial and mechanical influences.

Professor Moore, therefore, planned an observatory on top of a Virginia mountain, where investigation can be carried on without interruption. Such buildings as have been erected to carry out this plan represent an economical outlay of money. They are of the simplest character, and far beneath the standard set by the Government in such observatories as the naval observatory and the general equipment of West Point and Annapolis. Nor has there been any effort to live up to the architectural standards that are met with in every Federal building now going up throughout the country, which must needs be of a enduring character. In fact, the only building that is at all elaborate is Mount Weather is the main administration building, which looks like a large stone country house, built out of local materials, and is designed to house comfortably the specialists at work. This, however, is what most citizens would expect the Government to do, and an observatory it is more likely to meet with the approval of the public than most observatories.

A SERMON FOR THE DAY.

Prepared for The Republic by Henry F. Cope, Minister of the Gospel.

THE RELIGION OF FRIENDSHIP.

A friend of mine—John W. H.

The ability to make friends is the greatest of all talents. It is the ability to make friends that has made the world what it is. It is the ability to make friends that has made the world what it is. It is the ability to make friends that has made the world what it is.

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LESSONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Conducted by Professor William H. Foster of the Texas Industrial College.

It is the belief of advanced educators that the best way to develop a mastery in most branches of science is to take a simple proposition and carry it through as many relations as possible, or through as many processes as possible. In this way the pupil has a chance to grasp the nature and the meaning of the proposition and to see the relation of the proposition to other propositions. The solid results of the study of the subject are thus secured.

Professor Foster will apply this method to the study of mathematics and present a few lessons to readers of The Republic by way of illustrating the method. Any inquiries addressed to Professor Foster, care of The Republic, will be answered. If a student desires to be placed in the class, a letter should be sent to the editor of The Republic.

In our first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our tenth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eleventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our twelfth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirteenth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. 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In our twenty-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our twenty-seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our twenty-eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our twenty-ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirtieth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our thirty-ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fortieth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our forty-ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fiftieth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our fifty-ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixtieth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our sixty-ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventieth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our seventy-ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eightieth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-seventh lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-eighth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our eighty-ninth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninetieth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninety-first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninety-second lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninety-third lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninety-fourth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninety-fifth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninety-sixth lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-half equals one. In our ninety-seventh lesson we found